Volunteer Firemen

Professional Journal of the Volunteer Firemen's Section of the National Fire Protection Association

Volume 2, Number 7 **BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS** **July, 1935**

A direct hit!

When Lightning Attacks

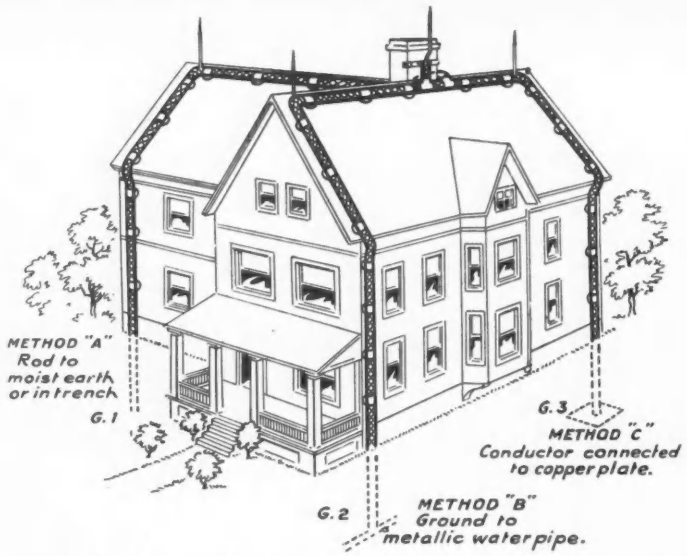
It Is Safer To Be Some Places than Others During a Thunder Storm—Lightning Rods Are Recommended, Too

IF you want to know the safest location to seek during a lightning storm, experts of the N.F.P.A. Committee on Protection Against Lightning have made some general observations of interest. They recommend getting inside a building where it is dry, preferably away from fireplaces, stoves, and large metal objects. Safe buildings are the modern skyscrapers of our cities, which are of metal-frame construction, buildings equipped with lightning rods, and all-metal, grounded buildings.

If it is necessary that a person stay out of doors during a storm he should avoid small sheds, isolated trees, and other shelters if in an exposed location. He should stay away from wire fences and wide open spaces. He may seek safety in a depression in the ground or by getting into dense woods or a grove of trees.

Last year in the United States and Canada, some 500 persons were killed and 1300 injured by lightning. Property destroyed by lightning and in lightning fires amounts to over $20,000,000 a year.

The problem is one peculiar to the parts of the country which are served by volunteer and part-paid fire de-



An illustration of good lightning protection for a dwelling. A three-gable house requires three ground terminals in order to avoid dead-end conductors.

partments, which every year make a large number of runs to fires the result of lightning strokes. Of the persons who lost their lives due to lightning last year, nearly nine out of every ten were inhabitants of country districts. The lightning hazard varies with localities, some sections of the country having more lightning fires than other parts. Lightning is the principal cause of barn fires and ranks next to defective chimneys and flues as the cause of the largest number of rural dwelling fires.

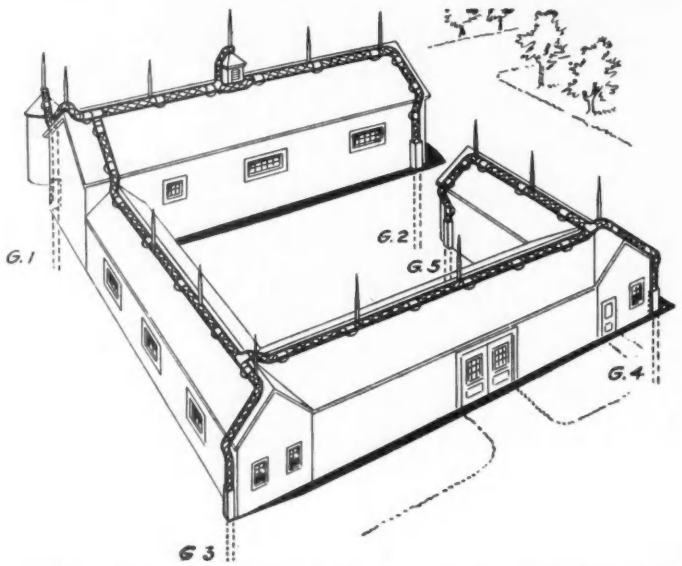
Lightning is little understood. Electric charges accumulate on clouds and these induce a charge of opposite polarity on the earth below. The clouds and the earth form two charged bodies with an electrical attraction between them which may attain great force. The passage of electricity from the one to the other is normally prevented by the resistance of the air. When the air resistance can no longer hold the two forces apart, the lightning discharge passes violently with a flash and noise like an explosion.

The difference in electrical voltage between a cloud and the earth may often reach as high as 100,000,000 volts and the current may be as high as 10,000 amperes. From the tremendous energy thus represented come the intense heat and light of the lightning and the deafening thunder.

Lightning discharges are known to take the course of least resistance, usually the shortest distance between the cloud and the object on earth. This is why tall steeples, chimneys, trees, and buildings which are higher than surrounding objects are most likely to be struck, and forms the basis for the safety rules which lightning experts have laid down with respect to the safest locations to seek during a thunder storm.

Another observed characteristic of lightning is that it may take the form of induced electricity and start fires in buildings which are not struck by a lightning bolt. Electricity in the clouds sets up local electrical discharges or currents in metal conductors such as pipes or wires in a building. Resulting sparks or heating may set fire to combustible materials.

The elaborate knowledge of the behavior of lightning which has been gained through years of watching it perform, has made it possible for protection to be obtained from it through lightning rod installations. Ever since Ben Franklin proved that lightning was electricity, the principle of the lightning rod has been known. It provides protection by leading electrical discharges through a conductor to the ground, avoiding damage to buildings which the discharges might do if uncontrolled. This serves to carry off electrical charges in small amounts before they have an opportunity to build up on clouds above buildings in such an



Typical protection for a group of farm buildings and a silo. Note how the wires form a sort of cage over the group.

amount that a discharge would do heavy damage.

Lightning rods are recognized as dependable protection against fire and life hazard of lightning by accredited experts in the field of fire protection. Fire departments can confidently recommend the protection of lightning rod equipments to the citizens of their community whose buildings or other property are located at points especially subject to lightning hazard. Nearly all buildings are subject to lightning attack to a greater or lesser degree, the only exception being small buildings in closely built sections of the larger cities and towns.

Statistics on lightning protection obtained from the correct rodding of buildings are very impressive. In the State of Iowa it is estimated that there are approximately as many rodded buildings as unprotected ones. A five-year record compiled between 1926 and 1930 showed that 29 buildings without lightning rods were destroyed by lightning to each single rodded building. Figures for the Province of Ontario last year show 715 fires due to lightning, not one of which was in a rodded building.

Lightning is one of the few common causes of fire against which so reliable a defense is available.

A word of caution is in order to persons who propose to install lightning rod equipments. Much of their value depends on having the systems put in so that they will actually perform the functions expected of them. Lightning rods have undeservedly been given a bad name in some localities through installations having failed as a result of improper installation.

Proper methods for the construction and installation of lightning equipment are given in the Lightning Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association (available from the Executive Office, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass., for 10 cents—single copies free to members). These indicate the proper arrangement of rods and conductors. A correct installation forms a rudimentary wire cage over the building or structure protected. Typical applications of this principle are shown in accompanying illustrations.

The farm house on the left was rodded but the barn on the right was not. Lightning struck the barn. The fire which followed destroyed the house as well. Lightning rod protection must be complete to be effective.

The installation of grounds is very important. Soil conditions determine to some extent how these grounds are obtained. It is at this point that an installation is most likely to be defective because once they are covered up, the purchaser has no way of knowing whether or not the grounds have been properly obtained. Underwriters' Laboratories of Chicago inspects and tests the component parts of lightning rod systems. It should be specified that conductors, mountings, ground plates, and other parts of the system, as well as the rods themselves, be of types which have the approval of Underwriters' Laboratories. As a further service, Underwriters' Laboratories will test and inspect a lightning rod installation *after it is completed* and affix a "Master Label" of approval. This is the most satisfactory assurance which the property owner can obtain that the lightning rod installation he has provided will actually give him the safety from the lightning hazard he has reason to expect.

Cattle and other livestock are often killed by lightning when they come in contact with wire fences during lightning storms. Fences are good conductors of electricity, but if properly grounded at intervals of 150 to 200 feet, the hazard to animals in fields from this source can be largely eliminated.

Junior Fire Departments

Organizing Boys To Promote Fire Prevention, Life Safety and Co-operation with the Fire Department

THE idea of organizing boys into junior fire departments to teach them fire prevention and life safety has grown rapidly during the last few years. Quite frequently we read in the newspapers where a young boy or girl saved a playmate's life by knowing just what to do in case of fire.

A 4-year-old boy was playing with his 2-year-old sister and other playmates recently when his sister ventured too near a grass fire. Her clothing flamed up and in a few seconds she was lying on the ground screaming in agony. The boy knew what to do because his father, a fireman, had instructed his children for such emergencies. While their playmates fled in terror, the 4-year-old boy threw himself over his sister's body and succeeded in smothering the flames.

Last fall a national boys' organization was organized with headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, to eliminate fire hazards and careless actions that result in fire, and to teach the fact that turning in a false alarm is an offense against the community. This is only one of a large number of junior fire department organizations throughout the country. In Pontiac, Michigan, a group of 200 boys have organized and are meeting regularly in the fire stations. Their slogan is "Saving Lives and Property". In Baltimore, Maryland, *The Evening Sun*, local newspaper, sponsored an organization of several thousand boys in a campaign to promote good citizenship and fire prevention.

In Dupont, Washington, a junior volunteer fire department was organized with a chief elected by the boys themselves, who in turn appointed the assistant chief and captains of the various streets. These boys actually pull to fires the town's apparatus—a hose cart—and connect the hose to the hydrant. Upon the arrival of men, the boys surrender the hose streams to them.

In some small communities having volunteer fire departments, junior fire departments have been organized in the schools. In Eatonville, Washington, a junior fire department is composed of members from the various classes. Each student is assigned a specific station and duties in case of fire in the school. The boys become familiar with the location of every extinguisher and fire hose. In Keene, New Hampshire, a fire department composed of boys of the fifth and sixth grades made ladders and axes as an educational project.

Such activities benefit a community and its fire department. They help cut down fire losses and the number of fires. They provide a way of teaching fire prevention to parents of boys as well as to the boys themselves. Such public relations work is always effective in making for good will between the fire department and the citizens of the community.

To be a junior fireman gives a boy a feeling that he is doing something important in his community, and a boy with this outlook is more likely to become a desirable citizen. The education he receives in fire prevention and first aid promotes his own and others' safety.

Before organizing a junior fire department it is necessary to sell the idea to the local town officials, parent-teachers' association, and civic clubs. Then it is desirable to secure newspaper publicity stating just what the organization will be and what it will do. Parents should understand that the boys will not ordinarily be called upon to fight fires but will help prevent fires by getting rid of

For much of the material in the accompanying article we are indebted to Fire Chief Ed. Archbold of Centralia, Illinois.

JUNIOR FIREMAN'S PLEDGE

I promise never to play with matches because they are too dangerous. Matches do not think with their heads, therefore when I use them I promise to do all the thinking.

I will never build a bonfire near my house or any kind of building or tree.

I promise if I ever build an outdoor fire to stay right with it until the last spark is out and the ashes cold.

I will never search for anything in my cupboard with a lighted match or candle; if I must find something in the dark I will use a flashlight.

I will never play near an open grate or close to an open fire of any kind.

I will never permit my younger brothers or sisters to play with matches or near an open fire.

I will never put ashes in wooden or cardboard containers or pile them near buildings or fences.

I promise never to put pennies behind burned out fuses.

I promise to keep my home and premises free from all rubbish and fire hazards, and to inspect each month for them.

I promise to know how to turn in a fire alarm in case of a fire.

I promise to do everything in my power to help the firemen to prevent fires from getting started.

Signed .....

Signature of Parent or Guardian .....

the things that commonly cause fires in the home.

The editor of the local newspaper is sponsoring the junior fire department in Centralia, Illinois, in cooperation with the fire chief. A member of the fire department capable of working with the boys and holding their respect was chosen to visit the schools after arrangements were made with the teachers to hold a meeting of the boys between the ages of 10 and 14 years.

Before being allowed to join, each boy is requested to write a letter to the chief of the fire department giving at least three reasons why he wants to be a junior fireman. He is also required to sign the accompanying pledge. The pledge was printed in the newspapers and the boys were asked to clip it, sign it, and get the signature of their parents. Then it was to be attached to the letter to the fire chief.

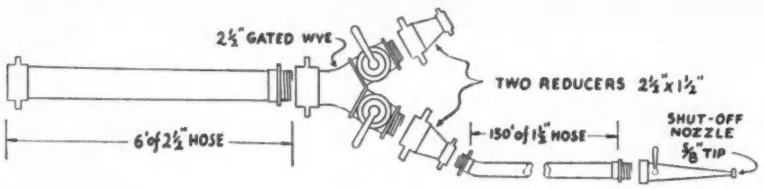
The town was divided into districts with a captain in each district. The chief and other officers were picked from the best letters sent in. The boys are made to understand that these are temporary appointments and that they have to make good to hold them.

A card file with a 3 in. x 5 in. card for each member is kept at headquarters in Centralia. It shows his name, address, age, school, telephone number, company rank in the organization, and meetings attended. On the back side are spaces for checking when home inspection blanks are returned each month, spaces for hazards reported, and examination grades.

A formal affair may be made of a meeting for the presentation of badges. By selecting a large hall so that parents of the boys may also attend, and inviting the mayor or other influential person to talk, this part of the proceedings may be quite impressive.

At this meeting the boys may be called upon to pass their first test before they are admitted as full-fledged junior firemen and presented with their badges. These questions and answers may be run in the paper a week or so before the ceremony.

Junior firemen in action. The top picture shows the volunteer company in Dupont, Washington, pulling the town's apparatus to a fire. In the next picture they are practicing fire fighting. The lower pictures show a schoolboy fire department of Keene, New Hampshire, practicing ladder climbing and using fire extinguishers. The boys made the ladders themselves. This department consists of five companies, each representing a school.



A Hook-up for 1½-in. Hose

By **Robert B. Rogers**

SMALL hose is carried on most hose carrying apparatus, a usual arrangement being 250 ft. of 1½-in. hose and 1,000 ft. of 2½-in. hose. There are four common ways in which 1½-in. hose is carried: in a compartment at one side of the hose bed; in a compartment beneath the hose bed in front of the rear footboard; flaked into two bundles and carried in the basket or other convenient place on the rig; and in a tray built above the hose bed. Use the method that best fits your rig, remembering that this hose is emergency equipment and should be carried in a manner that will permit its instant use.

Whatever method is used, hook up the 1½-in. hose as follows: Make up into two lines, one 150-ft. and one 100-ft. line, each with nozzle attached, ⅝-in. tips. The layout of the 150-ft. line is a 2½-in. gated wye with a 6-ft. section of 2½-in. hose connected to the female coupling on the wye; two reducers 2½ to 1½-in., connected to the male ports on the wye; and the 150-ft. line of 1½-in. hose connected to one of the reducers. See the accompanying diagram.

The 6-ft. section of 2½-in. hose is optional, it being recommended because the connection to the end of a 2½-in. line leading from hydrant may be more rapidly made than with the wye and it affords a flexible coupling when the connection is made to the port on a pumper. This layout must be carried in the most advantageous manner possible, in one of the ways mentioned above, ready for instant use. The 100-ft. line is carried flaked into a bundle, with nozzle attached, in the basket or at another convenient place on the rig.

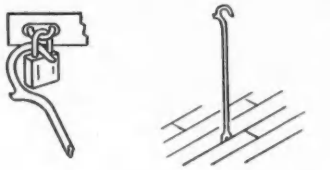
Many times 1½-in. hose is carried made up into two 100-ft. lines. This is not recommended, for while 100 ft. will reach many fires, still there are many that will require 150 ft., and the essence of this operation being rapidity of action, the ultimate should be provided for.

The method of using 1½-in. lines is to lay a 2½-in. line from the hydrant to a point near the fire, and to lead from the end of this line with 1½-in. hose for a working line. The complete layout as given with the wye is used by connecting the female end of the 6-ft. section of 2½-in. hose to the end of the 2½-in. line from the hydrant, leading in with the 150-ft. 1½-in. line, with the 100-ft. 1½-in. line for a second line, if needed. This leaves one of the ports on the wye open for another 1½-in. line, or by disconnecting the 2½ to 1½-in. reducer, another 2½-in. line may be operated from the wye.

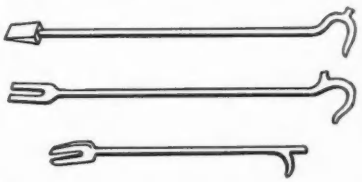
Some departments carry a reducing wye with single 2½-in. female coupling and two 1½-in. male couplings. This fitting is not recommended as it ties the operation down to 1½-in. lines unless the water is shut off and this fitting removed; whereas the straight 2½-in. gated wye with removable reducers leaves an opening for the second line to be either 1½-in. or 2½-in., according to the needs of the fire.

Robert B. Rogers is Battalion Chief, Fire Department, Seattle, Washington, and drillmaster of the Western States Firemen's Association. The *Standard Drill Manual*, a helpful handbook, is available from Chief Rogers, 1400 Harvard Ave., Seattle, Washington. $1.00.

Fire Tools



Forcing locks Prying floors



Claw Tools

The most common use of the claw tool is for forcible entry work such as breaking locks, opening doors, windows and shutters. It may also be used in opening up for ventilating or for getting at fires in concealed spaces. It can be used to rip off shingles, to pry up roof boards or open up tin roofs, to remove baseboards and wainscotting, to pry up floors and to remove lath and plaster.

To break a lock that is on the outside of a door, the point of the tool is inserted in the staple or in the bow of the lock and the padlock twisted off as shown by the illustration above. To force doors which open inward, the fork of the tool is inserted between the door and the jamb. If a door opens outward, it can be sprung slightly with an axe until the hook of the claw tool can be inserted at the top.

To pry up flooring or roofing the fork end of the tool is driven between the boards as indicated by the illustration. This tool is more satisfactory for this work than an axe, for it offers greater leverage and avoids danger of breaking an axe handle.

In prying off iron shutters care should be taken that when the shutter is worked loose from its hinges it does not strike anyone on its fall to the street.

Problem Questions
FOR JULY

Suggested for discussion at company and department meetings this month

17

If a pumper cannot be driven close enough to a river or lake to reach water with two lengths of suction hose, could the pumper still draft water if four lengths were used?

18

What are "back drafts"?

Watch for the answers in the next issue of VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

Discussion Subjects

The topics on which questions and answers are given below have been the subjects of discussion at company and department meetings during the past month.

15

Q. What advantages does a booster tank have over a chemical tank?

A. Avoids damage due to acid and has greater water carrying capacity. These are only two of the many advantages which have caused a majority of fire departments to convert their old chemical equipment to a booster tank assembly.

The extinguishing effect of the ordinary chemical solution is principally that of the water of which it is composed. The chemical reaction of the solution of soda with the acid releases carbon dioxide, but this is probably so small an amount as to have no appreciable part in putting out a fire. The acid, which often remains in the solution in measurable amounts, actually increases fire damage because of its action on house furnishings and clothing. The acid is also a source of damage to paint and metal and to hose fabric.

The soda-and-acid charges are more expensive than plain water and there is much mess and delay incident to recharging chemical tanks. Also, if only a few gallons are used at a fire, the chemical tank must be drained and recharged. When a chemical tank is dumped (put in use), pressure at first builds up rapidly to a maximum from which it gradually recedes as the tank empties. Pressure in a booster line may be maintained at a uniform level or may be increased or decreased as necessary.

An 80- or 100-gal. booster tank fits into the space usually occupied by a 40-gal. chemical tank. In operation, the booster tank has additional advantages. One is that its capacity is not limited, as it may be refilled after or during use from another hose line or by a bucket brigade.

International

Volunteer fire companies from four communities in Nassau County were first to arrive at this conflagration on May 19, at Meadowmere Park, Long Island, N.Y. Most of the roofs were of wooden shingles, and sparks spread the fire to involve a total of 22 cottages.

16

Q. What is the proper way to climb a ladder?

A. Preferably with hands on rungs, with a minimum of body motion, the legs following a steady up and down movement like pistons. There can be found those who will argue the advantages of sliding the hands up the spars of a ladder on the basis that this provides a substantially constant hold while climbing and that it keeps hands from being injured. The consensus of opinion among drill instructors appears, however, to favor the taking hold of the rungs of the ladder with the hands as being the surer and safer method.

Whichever method is used, jumpy and jerky movements of the body and legs should be avoided. The feet are to be placed on each rung, using the ball of the foot as in walking, not the arch.

Volunteer Firemen

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1934 Fire Loss Lowest in 18 Years Fire loss figures for the United States just released by the National Board of Fire Underwriters show that the estimated loss for 1934 was $262,848,122. This is the lowest since 1916. It is slightly less than the loss of $271,453,189 in 1933, and about one-third less than the loss of $400,859,554 in 1932.

This makes a per capita loss of $2.08 for the country as a whole. The per capita loss for the rural communities and cities and towns under 20,000 population is $2.40, while the record of all the cities over 20,000 population is but $1.59 per capita.

These figures indicate that there is much yet to be done to reduce the number of fires in the smaller communities. The National Board's comment in presenting these figures is that a large part of the public is still indifferent to the fire loss—they think dealing with it is someone else's business. They point significantly to the situation in Germany where all communities, even very small ones, are required to maintain capable and efficient fire brigades. Also, every able-bodied man is subject to being drafted into the fire service, to perform drills and assist at fires.

On this side of the water, membership in a fire department is still voluntary, but there is plenty of opportunity for the authorities of our smaller communities to do more in the way of providing fire service. Fire companies should be organized and equipped to protect areas now without such protection. Existing companies should be given adequate apparatus and also provided with facilities for drills and training, for the investigation of fires, and for inspection work.

Summer Schools in Firemanship Short courses or regional schools in firemanship are being held this summer in various states at central points where drill school facilities are provided. Where these are offered they present an unusual opportunity for the volunteer or part-time fireman to whom such training is not regularly available. Make the most of them.

How to Keep From Missing Issues If renewal is put off until the membership actually expires, it may result in your missing some of the issues of VOLUNTEER FIREMEN. Several companies which have been slow in sending in the renewal applications have had this happen to them. We have been unable to send them the back numbers of the magazine because all the copies of the issues they wanted had been used up. The demand is frequently greater for certain issues than can be anticipated.

We have been making a practice of notifying companies and departments at least two months before their membership years expire. Prompt action on these notices is necessary to avoid missing any of the issues of VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

99.4% Attendance Record at Fires The Evanston, Wyoming, Volunteer Fire Department claims the high record of 99.4% for attendance of its volunteers at fires in 1934. The department consists of two companies of 20 men each, and none of them receive any compensation. One of the companies had a perfect record. Evanston has a population of 3,500.

Members from 14 States Last Month Since the last issue 19 volunteer fire companies and departments with 389 firemen have affiliated with the Volunteer Firemen's Section of the National Fire Protection Association. The total individual membership is now 8,433 firemen scattered throughout 46 states and 8 provinces. The 19 companies and departments joining for the first time last month represent 14 states. They are the following:

Yreka Fire Department, Yreka, California.

Cedartown Fire Department, Cedartown, Georgia.

Columbia City Fire Department, Columbia City, Indiana.

Wamego Fire Department, Wamego, Kansas.

Alert Hose Company, Adams, Massachusetts.

Breckenridge Fire Department, Breckenridge, Minnesota.

Leeds and Lippincott Company, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Freeport Fire Department, Hose 4, Freeport, New York.

Nyack Fire Department, Nyack, New York.

Hudson Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association, Poughkeepsie, New York.

West Nyack Engine Company No. 1, West Nyack, New York.

Dunn Fire Department, Dunn, North Carolina.

Reidsville Fire Company, Reidsville, North Carolina.

Washington Fire Department, Washington, North Carolina.

Devils Lake Fire Department, Devils Lake, North Dakota.

Canby Fire Department, Canby, Oregon.

Pocono Manor Association, Fire Brigade, Pocono, Pennsylvania.

Murray City Fire Department, Murray, Utah.

Black Creek Volunteer Fire Department, Black Creek, Wisconsin.

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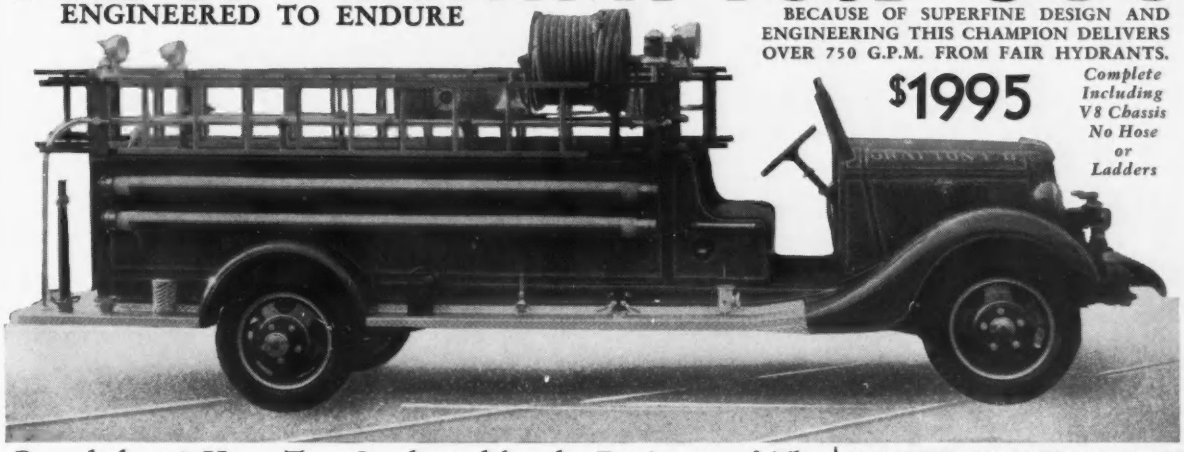

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Here's the Membership Plan.....

Volunteer Firemen's Section National Fire Protection Association

WHERE twenty or more firemen in a volunteer company or department affiliate with the Volunteer Firemen's Section the cost is 50 cents a year *per man*. Each fireman will receive one copy of VOLUNTEER FIREMEN, the monthly journal of the Volunteer Firemen's Section, mailed regularly to his home address. The company or department automatically becomes a member of the National Fire Protection Association and is entitled to full privileges of membership. All the literature regularly issued to N.F.P.A. members is mailed to headquarters of the company or department.

Membership may be applied for by one member of the company or department collecting 50 cents for each of the 20 or more members and making a single remittance for the group, or the company or department may take a membership for its men and make a single remittance from company or department treasury.

Companies with Less than Twenty Members

Because of the large amount of material mailed to members, not less than $10.00 can be accepted from any company or department for membership dues. In the case of companies or departments with less than twenty men this means that the cost divided among them will be slightly higher per man. Of course, some such companies or departments may prefer to make a single remittance of $10.00 from the company or department treasury. In other cases a few interested citizens, not members of the company or department, may be glad to contribute 50 cents apiece to make up the required minimum of twenty, so that the members may secure the rate of 50 cents per man.

These companies or departments have full privileges of N.F.P.A. membership as above, and each member receives the monthly magazine, VOLUNTEER FIREMEN, at his home.

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Can You Use $10.00?

"Sure Happy When Check Came," Says Last Month's Winner in Pyrene Letter Contest

"I was sure one happy boy when the check came," writes Herman Snavely, Lieutenant in the Fire Department of Woodland, California, who sent in the winning letter in the Pyrene Prize Letter Contest last month and collected the $10.00 first prize.

Lieutenant Snavely's enthusiasm is typical of the many firemen who have won prizes in this contest.

This is the fifteenth month during which these prizes have been awarded and firemen all over the United States and Canada have been successful in winning the money awards. Harold Riley, of the Volunteer Fire Department of Albany, California, won a cash award twice, taking the Third Prize in September and again in December of last year. Carl Irwin, of Hose Company No. 4, Harrisonburg, Virginia, won the first prize last October after having twice sent in entries which received Honorable Mention. John Crowley, Jr., Third Prize Winner this month, had won Honorable Mention in March this year.

THIS MONTH'S AWARDS

FIRST PRIZE—$10.00

JOHN JONES, *Chief*,
Fire Department, Philadelphia, N. Y.

Extinguisher Saves Farm Home

"We heard our fire siren give us volunteer firemen a call to the fire hall. When we arrived there, we were told that a farm house roof was on fire. Enough men to handle the chemical tanks and pumper quickly arrived and we responded. It was a five-mile run out in the country.

"We found it was a wooden-shingle roof fire. The shingles were dry and very old. By using a 5-gallon fire extinguisher, a neighbor was holding the blaze in check until our fire department arrived. Because of this neighbor's good work in holding the fire, we were able to finish extinguishing it very quickly with our booster line. Although this fire was in the adjoining town, we are privileged by our mayor and supervisors to help put out fires anywhere."

SECOND PRIZE—$3.00

A. C. KLUG, *Chief*,
Volunteer Fire Dept., Zumbrota, Minn.

Prevents Possible Conflagration

"I was standing in front of my theatre one morning when the owner of the dry cleaning plant next door came out of his building gasping for breath, and followed by a gush of smoke. I had several 1-quart carbon tetrachloride extinguishers placed at advantageous points throughout my theatre, and grabbed one just inside the front door.

"Rushing into the dry cleaner's building, I found about five gallons of gasoline in an open pan all ablaze. Although it looked like a losing fight, I stuck to it and got it out. If I had not been so prompt with the carbon tetrachloride extinguisher, it is hard to tell what would have happened, because frame buildings were all around this building."

THIRD PRIZE—$2.00

JOHN CROWLEY, JR., *Lieutenant*,
Nyack Fire Patrol, Inc., Nyack, N. Y.

Group of Dwellings Saved

"Some young boys yelled from the street. 'Hey, you guys, the house in back is on fire'. At first we thought it was a joke, but then the fire whistle sounded and we knew it wasn't. Being only a Patrol Company, we grabbed two fire extinguishers, ran out the back door, and hopped over a fence.

"We emptied both extinguishers upon a blazing woodshed adjoining a series of old wooden frame dwellings. If the extinguishers had not been used promptly the fire would have made rapid headway, and even our own fire house would have been seriously threatened."

Just send us your story of how an approved fire extinguisher of any make has been used to save life or property and get in line next month for one of the cash prizes being offered in this contest co-operatively by the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., and VOLUNTEER FIREMEN. Until further notice the following cash prizes will be awarded each month: First Prize, $10.00; Second Prize, $3.00; Third Prize, $2.00. The contest will be judged by the engineering staff of the National Fire Protection Association and the editors of VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Rules...

PYRENE PRIZE LETTER CONTEST

1. Contestants in the Pyrene Prize Letter Contest must be members of their local fire department.
2. Letters are to describe actual experiences where any approved fire extinguisher of any make has saved lives or property.
3. Trade names may be used but will be deleted in publication. Publishers reserve the right to edit winning letters to permit publication.
4. Each contestant automatically vouches for the truth of the facts presented from his own or others' experiences.
5. Only one letter may be submitted each month.
6. Letters must be legibly written in ink or typewritten on white paper, one side only. Preference will be given to letters not over 250 words in length.
7. Letters received after the 15th of the month will be judged in following month's competition.
8. Monthly prizes in cash will be: 1st, $10.00; 2nd, $3.00; and 3rd, $2.00.
9. Address contest letter to Pyrene Prize Letter Contest, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

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Capacity 100 G.P.M.—Throws Fire Stream at 100 lbs. Pressure

Towns, Villages, Rural Districts may well consider Trailer Apparatus has many advantages.

☞ As completely equipped as many larger fire apparatus trucks costing thousands.

☞ If you are interested in rural or forest fire protection study this new Apparatus which is so finely engineered.
☞ If you are interested in Village, Community or Industrial protection—perhaps Trailer Apparatus will serve even better than anything else at any price.

When all is said and done, the actual efficiency of fire apparatus depends upon the water supply. In larger towns the water supply is practically unlimited. But in small communities the water supply is so limited that big city apparatus could not qualify at all. Nor would the investment be warranted from a mechanical or financial standpoint.

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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

(INTERNATIONAL)

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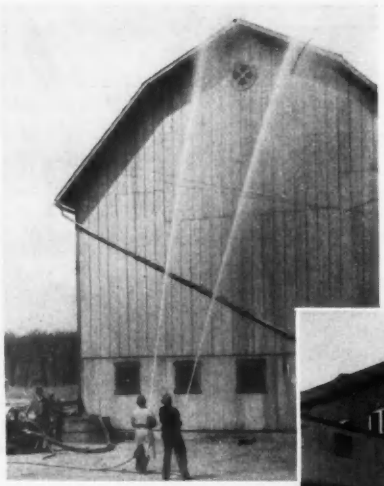

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